Progress of the CEPC scintillatortungsten ECAL

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On behalf of CEPC calorimeter working group

Progress of the CEPC ScW ECAL, IAS 2019, 2019.1.23

Outline

- Introduction of CEPC scintillator-tungsten ECAL
- Scintillator module test and optimization
- Design and development of readout electronics
- Single layer prototype construction and test
- Summary

Requirements of CEPC ECAL

 Precise measurements of electrons and photons with energy resolution of :

 $\sigma_E/E\approx 16\%/\sqrt{E}\oplus 1\,\%$

• Jet energy resolution (ECAL combined with HCAL and tracker):

 $\sigma_E/E\approx(3\%-4\%)$

 Can give detailed information of showers: high granularity

Particle Flow Algorithm (PFA) calorimetry system is considered

- High granularity
- Compact showers(small radiation length X₀, and small Moliere radius R_M)
- Minimum dead materials
- Good energy resolution



Scintillator-tungsten ECAL



- A sampling calorimeter with scintillator-tungsten sandwich structure (ScW) is one of the ECAL options
- A R&D programme supported by Ministry of Science and Technology of China (MOST)
- Sandwich structure
 - Absorber + scintillator module + readout electronics(PCB)
- Scintillator readout module
 - Scintillator + SiPM
- Absorber
 - Tungsten

Optimization of ScW ECAL

Energy Ratio 10.0

- The key parameters were studied by simulation and optimization of the structure and geometry
 - Total thickness of the absorber: 80~90mm
 - Layer number: 25-30
 - Granularity: about 5mm × 5mm
 - Thickness of the scintillator: 2mm



1.2

0.8

0.2

Energy Ratio

Thickness of the absorber

Energy Ratio

175GeV γ

Integral Energy Ratio

ECAL Optimization II

- Dynamic range of ECAL scintillator module
 - 1MIP ~800 MIPs
- ~15 p.e. @ 1 MIP
 - SiPM >10k pixels









Scintillator module



- The scintillator module : Scintillator wrapped with reflector+ SiPM
- The key parameters: Granularity, Light output, Homogeneity, Dynamic range, Dead material /area
- Scintillator dimension : 5mm×45mm×2mm
- Cross arrangement of neighboring layers \rightarrow a transverse readout cell size of 5×5 mm²
- Reduction of the readout channels \rightarrow low cost
- SiPM coupled at the side or the bottom of the scintillator strip → few or negligible dead area

Module test and optimization



- At the beginning, SiPM (Hamamatsu S12571-010P) coupled at the side-end of the scintillator → bad uniformity
- Change the coupling mode: SiPM embedded at bottom-center of the strip
- Uniformity of light output is improved significantly

SiPM bottom-center embedded coupling

SiPM bottom-center embedded coupling mode will be adopted in the construction of the ScW ECAL prototype

- Improve the uniformity → The non-uniformity can reach about 15%
- No gap between the scintillators \rightarrow Avoid the dead area
- Easy to operation in the prototype construction
- Enabling to extend the SiPM area with more pixels and extend the dynamic range of the SiPM

SiPM linearity and dynamic range



The width of LED light are: 5ns - 400ns

- The SiPM output linearity and effective pixels are improved with the incident light width
- SiPM response can be described well with the theoretic formula

 $N_{fire} = N_{eff}(1 - e^{-\epsilon N_{in}/N_{eff}})$, Nfire: number of fired pixels, Neff: number of effective pixels, ϵ : PDE, Nin : number of incident photons.

Saturation effect could be corrected

Electronics Development







- Switched capacitor array store charge measurement
- 12 bits ADC conversion
- Variable Gain due to:
 - adjustable Cf of pre-amplifer
 - Rload on the board
 - Shaping time and delay

Electronics test





Test Platform

Cosmic ray test Cosmic Sci+PMT1 Sci+SiPM Sci+PMT2 Cosmic ray test Logic Trigger FEE A DAQ Cosmic ray test

- Calibration
- Cosmic-ray test with scintillator modules

Electronics cosmic-ray test

- Different scintillators were tested by cosmic rays
 - Plastic scintillator: BC408, EJ200
 - SiPM: S12571-010P with dimension of 1mm \times 1mm and 10k pixels



- The peak of the MIPs is clearly separated from the pedestal
- The electronics worked with good performance

Preliminary design of the calibration system



- Single photon-electron can not be used to calibrate each scintillator modules with For S12571-010P SiPM, due to big electronics noise with SPIROC chips
- LED calibration system is considered and designed

Preparation for single layer prototype

- Single layer prototype for the study of module layout, integration, preliminary performance
- 4 SPIROC2b chips, 144 modules
- Half : side-end coupling mode, another half : bottom-center embedded coupling mode





Front End Board



Scintillator modules



Scintillator strips are incised and wrapped in the SIC (Shanghai Institute of Ceramics)

Assembly

- 144 modules of scintillator strip coupling with SiPM (S12571-010P)
- I and IV: bottom-center embedded coupling mode, wrapped with ESR
- II: Side-end coupling mode scintillators wrapped with ESR
- III: Side-end coupling mode scintillators wrapped with Teflon







Pedestal of single layer

high Mean



- SiPM with H.V.
- Long time work stability







Cosmic-ray test



New scintillator strips







Summary

- Scintillator strip modules were tested and optimized
- Readout electronics was designed and developed
- A single layer prototype was constructed and test with cosmic-ray
- New scintillator module will be prepared to replace the old ones on the single layer prototype

Thanks for your attention !